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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Wanted to Sell.

A good Route on this paper will be sold at a bargain, as the Carrier desires leaving the city. Apply to-day, at the Office, No. 76 Fifth street, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CITY ITEMS.

The Best Goods in the City.

At the Opera House Shoe Store.

At Wholesale.

Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases. We have all lines of all kinds of goods, and are offering superior inducements to cash buyers. Erwin, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Where to Get Your Wardrobe.

A witty printer, who quit the business, studied physic, and became a physician, gave his reasons for so doing that in printing all the faults are exposed to the eye, but in physic they are buried with the patient. But, no fault can be found with the clothing for Men and Boys, sold by N Grossmayer & Co., No. 47 Fifth street. Call and examine. The most extensive and best assorted stock in Pittsburgh.

At 75 Cents,

Good All-Wool French Merinos. Erwin, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ice Snow Winter

This is the right season for providing against the cold blasts of winter. The frost has come—the snow has shred—just in an appearance, and the winter season will dawn in a few days. Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of stoves, grates, fenders, etc., offer unusual inducements in both the wholesale and retail departments. Their cooking stoves, the "Triumph," (for coal), and the "Black Oak," (for wood) are acknowledged the acme of perfection. Competition with them has always failed. Bis ell & Co's patent new double oven cooking range, (for coal), is especially adapted to this section. It is neat and attractive in its design; a perfect cooking range; is furnished with the greatest ease, and occupies less room than any other range, while at the same time, its facilities for preparing food are ample enough for the largest families and boarding houses. Every coal range made for Bituminous coal, and for utility stands unsurpassed. Bissell & Co., offer an extensive assortment of parlor stoves, heating stoves, laundry stoves, wash house furnaces, tea kettles, jamb grates, ham boilers, waffle irons, etc. Call or send for a circular.

At 81 00.

Extra good French Merinos. These goods cannot be bought elsewhere less than $1 25. Call and see them. Erwin, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fine Planing Mill.

One of the most reliable and extensive establishments of this kind on that side of the river is the Temperanceville Planing Mill, owned and run by Messrs. Rob ris & Dilworth, both of whom are first class, practical business men. It would be well for any of our readers desiring to purchase anything in their line to give these gentlemen a call, as they possess superior facilities for promptly furnishing their customers with the best kind of materials, as cheap as any other similar establishment. This mill manufactures over four thousand feet per day finished work.

China, Glass and Queensware.

Richard E. Breed, No. 140 Wood street, has received large invoices of Rockingham China, Gastems, Glass Silver plated and Table Ware, which for variety, pattern and finish cannot be excelled in any other establishment in this city. In choice sets of China Ware for the table, or for sleeping chambers, this house offers unusual inducements. Specific toilet sets in great variety, and of new, novel and beautiful design. Elegant Silver Plated Table Ware of the latest and most fashionable patterns. Britannia Ware, Cutlery, and House-Furnishing Goods generally, in great variety. Breed has constantly on hand a complete assortment of all the goods in his line, suited to the wants of private families and country merchants. Call and examine.

Paper Bags.

The subscriber's sole agent here for the sale of the celebrated bags of Hollingsworth & Whitney, of Massachusetts. Those wishing to manufacture their own paper which gives to their bags a uniformity and excellence of quality unattainable by such as are dependent on either manufacturers for their supply of paper. This has created a demand for their bags and caused such a demand for their bags as to render it necessary for them during the past season to enlarge their works to double their capacity, and they have now the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the country, capable of supplying all demands on the shortest notice. W. A. McClurg.

Deafness, Blindness,

Catarrh and all diseases of the chest will receive especial attention by Dr. Ahorn, at the Merchants' Hotel. tf

Creditors, Attention.

R. R. Bither having disposed of his furniture establishment to Messrs. Myers, Hopper & Co., all persons indebted to him are requested to call on his successors, No. 45 Smithfield, or Thos. Rattigan, Jr., 57 Smithfield street, who are authorized to receipt for him.

Blankets. Flannels,

Cassimeres, Jeans, Cloths, Prints, Delaines, Dress Goods &c., at very low prices. Erwin, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal st. cor Allegheny.

A Business Chance.

See advertisement on second page of stock and good will of a wholesale and retail grocery establishment for sale.

$20 Reward

If the Indian *Herb* Doctor fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife,
With Nature or the Laws of life:
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

Our Father—who in all good things fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple herb beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lee—
These, these shall speak with touching power,
Of change and health in Thee.
Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. T

DR. AHORN, Parlors at Merchant's Hotel, tf

The Cheapest, Simplest

And best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

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The Sharpsburg Postoffice.

F. A. Klein has been appointed postmaster of the borough of Sharpsburg, in place of G. D. Barker, Esq., who has held the office for many years efficient officer. This appointment proves how utterly unreliable is the word of Andrew Johnson. He has ever prated about obeying the will of the people, but time does so. Mr. Barker, who has been removed, had the recorded support of two hundred and fifty out of the three hundred voters in the borough, yet the President removed him and appointed in his place Klein, a Democrat, who had the same postoffice under James Buchanan. The whole community is indignant at the removal of Mr. Barker, inasmuch as there was no reason for it, except that he was not an ardent "My Policy" man.

Important to Soldiers.

All soldiers who have one hundred dollars bounty due them should remember that since the beginning of August, when the bill giving them one hundred dollars additional bounty was passed by Congress, some three months have already elapsed, and that the Department had limited the payment to those only who applied by within six months from the date of which bill expired. Those who have not yet applied should do so immediately. Pennsylvania and Ohio soldiers should apply to their State agents located in Washington, who will made the proper application and collection without number. Col Frank Jordan is agent for Pennsylvania.

Sustain Loyal Papers in Disloyal States

The *Press* publishes the following from a correspondent: "But it is more to call your attention to the necessity of sustaining the loyal press in Maryland that I write you. In many of the county towns it is the undisguised intention of the disloyal to frown, starve or manoeuvre out of existence every journal that is with the Congress. Such proscription is very much influenced by the lawyers who congregate in them as centres of business, and who are generally on the wrong side of politics. Almost all the young men are not a few who were uniforms in Virginia under Lee, and reverence the stars and bars. As a consequence, in some instances of petty, while powerful, social influence against editors and papers whose motto has ever been "God save the Union." I can truly say that it is a wonder that any loyal paper in the counties towns is to be found. They are the only sources of reliable intelligence to their neighborhood, and ought to be helped from without until the great struggle in which we are still engaged is fully settled. Taking Baltimore as the hot-bed of rebel sentiment, it is important that every loyal newspaper published within fifty miles of that city, should have the countenance of loyal people, and editors in more loyal regions and the friends of the cause should keep their subscription lists up to a supporting standard, bunching and influence and future issue. I speak what I know when I say that unless Union men do something to sustain the loyal press in disloyal districts of Maryland, it will, before long, be that every loyal paper is spiked. The secessionists are combined to keep advertising and patronage away, to prevent from obtaining subscriptions, to keep from renting places of business or homes for Union men, and to make generally uncomfortable every journalist who will not throw up his colors for the Stars and Bars. It is the policy of Union men, I think you will be disposed to admit, to stretch out a helping hand, just at this time, to the loyal papers in such counties of Maryland as Harford and Baltimore.

What is so well said of Maryland is true of every disloyal section. Sustain the loyal press South! Otherwise loyalty there has no voice, no defence and must die out.

NEGRO LEAVING GEORGIA.—For some time past there has been a lively exodus of the African element from Atlanta. Groups ranging in size from a dozen to twenty-five are daily seen to take their departure for the Mississippi bottoms, where they are promised abundant employment at remunerative wages. Agents from the aforesaid plantations have been there for some time collecting laboring forces for the coming year, and they are quietly succeeding.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1866. NO. 51.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

Sherman and Campbell to Sail for New York.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS

Rev. McMahon Innocent of Fenianism

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

The Mexican Mission.

The Navy Department has ordered the Susquehanna to New York, to be in readiness to convey General Sherman and Minister Campbell to Vera Cruz.

The Baltimore Trouble.

None of the troops here under arms have been sent to Baltimore, and it is believed that tomorrow they will be returned to camp. Gen. Grant returned here late to-night.

Disposal of Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval a list of tracts containing in the aggregate 1,685 acres in the former Platts burg land district, which inure to the State of Missouri as swamp lands under the act of Congress, approved September 28th, 1850. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local officer at Rosenburg and Oregon City, Oregon, showing that during September last 7,708 acres of the Public Lands were disposed of, the greater portion for actual settlement.

Commission Issued.

The commission of General Stephen McGrosty as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second tricimuati District, was duly issued and mailed to him to-day.

Innocent of Fenianism.

The Attorney General received to-day affidavits showing the innocence of the charge of Fenianism of Rev. P. McMahon, now under sentence of death in Canada.

Secretary of Mexican Legation.

Edward Plumb, of New York, was to-day appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico. He was Secretary when Robert McLane was Minister.

Conference.

Secretary Browning and Attorney General Stanberry spent the greater part of to-day in conference with the President.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

REPLY TO MR. HARLAN'S CARD.

It will be seen that Mr. Lamar, who says ago, the ex-Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, published a defense of his sale of the Cherokee neutral lands to the American Emigrant Company, of Connecticut. This morning General Thomas Ewing, Jr., replies to that gentleman, denying that he stated to Mr. Lamar that these lands were sold as the lands of the Sacs and Foxes, he did not know, and could make money out of the transaction. The main point in protest of Senator Lamar is that Mr. Wright, as Delegate for the Cherokee Indians, against the sale, was that according to the treaty, if the lands were to be sold they must be by advertisement and advertisement and competitive bids, they were to be sold in a body for cash. The Cherokees were to relinquish to other portions of Mr. Harlan's defense.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The monthly statement of the public debt will not be published until the 10th days.

RUMOR DENIED.

It is denied by both the President and the Secretary of War that they have given any orders to Major General Sheridan not to arrest and put to prison accused of committing murders on the 13th of July in New Orleans.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Upon the recommendation of the Senate of the United States and the recommendation of Gen. Grant, the President has appointed Col. Albert J. Myer to be chief signal officer of the regular army. Colonel Myer graduated and commanded the signal corps of the army during the rebellion, and was the originator of that branch of the service.

THE FENIANS.

Plot to Assassinate a Canadian Judge.

Dissatisfaction Among the Catholics.

Scare Among the Crown Witnesses.

TORONTO, C. W., November 5.—Mr. Harrison, the prosecuting lawyer for the Crown in the Fenian trials, received a letter to-day giving information of a plot to assassinate Judge Wilson and others concerned in the Fenian trials. Considerable religious animosity is shown regarding the proceedings. The fact that Rev. Mr. Lunsden, a Protestant, is acquitted, while Rev. Mr. McMahon, a Catholic, is convicted, is specially commented upon.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The *Herald's* Toronto special says: Great dissatisfaction exists on the part of the Catholics at the Fenian trials. The Catholics of the city assert that Lunsden was acquitted on religious grounds, and that the evidence against him was much stronger than that against McMahon.

The Hon. B. Devlin, Attorney, of Montreal, intends to apply for admission practice in Toronto in behalf of the Fenians. He has been engaged to defend the prisoners at Montreal.

The trial of James Drummond commences at twelve o'clock, to-morrow.

A *World's* Toronto special says: In consequence of threatening letters sent to witnesses for the crown in the Fenian cases, they refuse to give evidence unless assured of adequate military protection at Fort Erie.

TORONTO, November 5.—The Fenian trials were resumed at noon to-day. David Drummond, the last prisoner at the dock, but the trial was postponed on account of the absence of witnesses. Benjamin Parry, a boy of fifteen was next brought to the bar, and examined as the others. The evidence against him was chiefly from his own statements when captured, that he came with the Fenian force from curiosity to see the music; he crossed with them, but got frightened at the firing and tried to suffer when captured. The prisoner's mother was examined and gave him an excellent character. Mr. McKeser testified to the prisoner's alibi. Mr. Owen E. Moore, of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, said, on the 2d of June last he was sworn by law for one or two years; is of excellent habits, peaceful, well disposed, never engaged in riots or mobs, and is the only surviving son of his family, Moore, Merrick & Davis.

(Signed,) OWEN E. MOORE.

Sworn before Chas. F. Wilstach, Mayor.

His Lordship asked if the Crown objected to the affidavit.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said he had no objection to it being taken in the same as if the parties were here themselves.

The next point attempted by the Conservatives was to get the Swann Commissioners to resign, and have others immediately appointed in their places. However, the lawyers, finding incarcerated ones are denied the use of pen, ink and paper, they cannot get a chance even to resign. So the Conservatives are flanked again.

There has been no disturbance to-day. Unquestioning faith is placed in the promise from the Swann Commissioners had been released, and had attempted to take possession of their office.

The Conservatives cannot complain against Judge Dunton's decision on political grounds, for the Judge is so conservative as to have been a rebel since 1861.

Alexander Randall, Attorney General of the State, has given a written decision in favor of the action contemplated by the old Police Commissioners, and asserting their right to go behind the registry law, and reject the votes of registered citizens whom they know to have given aid and comfort to the rebels. This is a strong relief for the Republicans and they intend to be governed by it to-morrow.

It now looks as if the election could pass off quietly to-morrow, and that the Republican candidates will triumph. They expect to elect forty-three out of eighty members of the Legislature in the State, and will be able to re-elect Mr. Creswell to the United States Senate.

The police to-day seized four thousand muskets which were found concealed in the establishment of one of the conservative peace Commissioners. When the discovery was made, fifteen peace loving fellows were busily engaged ramming a charge of powder and a handful of buckshot into each gun.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Arrest of Rioters—More Conservative Propositions—The Commissioners Firm.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Commercial.

BALTIMORE, November 5, 1866.

The city has entirely quieted down after the excitement of the day. A number of arrests have been made for alleged attempts to incite riots, but no riot has been seriously attempted as yet. There may be some disturbance to-morrow at the polls, where votes are rejected.

This afternoon, Messrs. John T. Ford, Robert Cathcart, General Horn, and Lieutenant Governor Cox, called at the office of the Police Board, as the representatives of the conservative Union party. It is understood that they made a proposal based on an editorial in one of Governor Swann's organs, viz: That there should be two distinct elections, one for each party, two sets of judges, clerks, and all election officers, and leave it to the courts to decide the question. This proposition, it is understood, was at once rejected as utterly impracticable and impossible of execution.

Thereupon they changed their proposition to a request that they would revise their list of those throughout the city and appoint none but such as owned real estate of the value of ten thousand dollars, and one of them in every precinct to be a Conservative. To this proposition it is understood the Police Board also declined to accede, but assured the gentlemen that they would still adhere to what they understood had been previously proposed to them, and accepted. They would appoint or retain good and responsible men only, and would appoint one Conservative in each precinct.

As matters now stand, it looks as if the Republicans would control everything to-morrow Whether their attempt to do so will lead to a fight, remains to be seen.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—In the Court of Appeals this morning, Mr. Latrobe, in behalf of the new Commissioners, announced that the writs of *habeas corpus* had been served on the warden of the jail this morning, and added that he had just learned that the warden had been at the court house this morning without the prisoners; that in reply to an inquiry made of him, he had said his means of conveyance were exhausted, and that he had come hither to get a supply.

Mr. Latrobe added in a sarcastic strain that he thought there were other heads stands much nearer to the jail than the Circuit Court room. He would not say whether this was or was not merely the continuation of the effort of the police to intimidate. He did think, however, it looked very much that way.

Judge Bartol reminded the counsel that the Warden was not obliged to make a return in statuity; the law gave him three days in which to make the return.

Mr. Schley said that he considered that the intent of the law in this particular case was that three days should be the most limit, and that unless there was unavoidable impediments (ie the Warden) was to produce his prisoners without delay.

Judge Bartol said that the writs were issued by him at 5 o'clock on Saturday, were issued separated that for some reason they were not served until this morning.

Mr. Schley begged that the Court would wait a reasonable time further for the Warden to make his return and produce the prisoners.

At 11:30, the prisoners not appearing, Mr. Horwitz, on behalf of Sheriff Thomson, said: We have now waited one hour and a half after the hour named for the return of the writ. It was apparent that the Warden was seeking a pretext for delay. He, therefore, on behalf of his client, the High Sheriff, prepared a petition in his Hon or would command the Deputy Sheriff to forthwith bring the Warden before the Court, together with the High Sheriff.

Mr. Schley said that he would, on behalf of his clients, have a similar petition prepared.

Mr. Alexander, the counsel for the old Commissioners, now appeared, and desired to be heard on the matter. He stated that the Warden of the jail was now in consultation with counsel, and he had no doubt some return to the writ would shortly be made.

Mr. Alexander said he was not the counsel for the Warden, and could not say. He hoped and expected, however, that by one o'clock such a return to the writ be made as would render any further proceedings here unnecessary.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—General Grant's visit to this city was by no means of a political purpose, in his capacity of private citizen, solicitous of preserving the peace, to make to the Police Commissioners the following proposition, as it would be contrary to the election laws of the State, and that by accepting it they would be guilty of a worse malfeasance in office than they have been charged with, viz: That inasmuch as their powers had been abridged by the Legislature, that it was their purpose to conduct the election strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Constitution of the State, and that it was not in their power to make any agreement in that conflicted with the law.

"The next proposition made is said to be as follows, which was urged as not being in conflict with the law:

"Second. That the old Police Commissioners appoint one Conservative Judge of the three to be appointed at each of the polls; that the three Judges receive the votes of registered citizens sent themselves, and who are found to be on the several registers; that two sets of ballot boxes be used, in one of which are to be deposited the votes accepted, and in the other the rejected votes; that these ballots, thus classified, are to be certified respectively to the Legislature and to Congress, the votes as to Congressmen only to be certified to Congress.

"The Commissioners are stated to have replied that they would conform implicitly in accordance with the plan on which they had declared their intention to conduct this election before Governor Swann had made his decision. They had already invited the conservative party to name the names of one judge to each election precinct, and had invited some of the leading men of that party to meet them on Friday evening last to furnish a list of names from which to select such judges. These gentlemen had declined, and so the matter stood at that time, as they wished to wait until it was decided whether Governor Swann's Commissioners would not be in power on election day. If they were not in power, then they would be able to re-elect such of the judges as they would desire to have. As to the box for rejected ballots, this was what they always provided at every election, and that they intended to provide for at the election on Tuesday, as the law required them to do. These boxes were intended to receive the ballots of all registered voters whose votes were rejected by a majority of the judges in a precinct. Those who offered to vote whose names are not on the register will of course not be received at all, but all who are registered will have their ballots deposited in the proper ballot box, and their votes will be counted in the aggregate of the votes cast in the

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

TRIUMPH OF LAW AND ORDER IN BALTIMORE.

Our dispatches this morning report the failure of Governor SWANN'S scheme to obtain possession of the polls in Baltimore, in the interest of the disloyal population in that city. Happily the courts have proved equal to the emergency. The question once there, the discomfiture of the revolutionists was complete.

There is not a rebel or a rebel sympathizer in the land that has not felt the deepest interest for the success of SWANN'S scheme; and many of them would have rejoiced to see it succeed through scenes of anarchy and bloodshed. Through the firmness and forbearance of the loyal Commissioners, backed by as truly loyal sentiment as ever existed, all attempts to this end have been foiled. There will be a legal, and probably a peaceable, election in Baltimore to day, and there is reason to believe that the result will be a Republican Union victory in the State.

THE SOUTH AND THE AMENDMENT.

The reader should not suffer himself to think lightly on this question. No man who desires to see harmonious relations restored once more among all the States, will fail to appreciate the magnitude of the consequences which will attach to the adoption or rejection of the Amendment by the South. A favorable decision will hasten the hour when the States will be practically restored to their old places; but if the decision be unfavorable it will not only postpone, and perhaps for a long period, their restoration, but in all probability lead to the substitution for the present ones terms more exacting and radical. Hence the interest which attends the development of public sentiment in the South, and the importance which thoughtful men attach to reliable information from that quarter. It is an interest akin to that which attended the movements of the armies before the surrender,—for the civil contest now going on, so far as vital principles are concerned, is but the continuation of the one which ended with the surrender of LEE. It is not to be doubted that the apostacy of President JOHNSON has caused a postponement—inflicted what appears to be a disaster and delayed the realization of fond hopes, precisely as the blunders—or worse—of military leaders put off the day of triumph over the enemy in the field.

The disappointments and the delay then had their compensation, in results of far greater magnitude and more enduring than they could have been had an earlier success been achieved. In the inscrutable ways of Providence, it was through long suffering and great cost that the victory was won. In the conflict of ideas—in the contest between Freedom add Slavery,—between Radicalism and Conservatism, if you choose—we feel sure if there be defeat and delay in store for those who battle for the principles and ideas which ever underlie Civilization and true advancement, it is, as it was with the military contest, that a greater and more enduring victory may be achieved. Ideas have a natural growth. In the days, months, or, it may be, the years which are to elapse, the history of this struggle will record no exception to all experience. The ideas involved in the present struggle, are the masters of the situation, and will have supporters who will be drawn along step by step to the final consummation. If it were a party struggle—a question of expediency, to be decided in the councils of party leaders, and controlled by the machinery of ordinary party warfare, our faith would be different. But a struggle of ideas—of light against darkness—inspires us with a confidence as much higher than those known to mere party warfare, as the agencies of God are higher and surer than those of man.

That the South will come to have the right appreciation of the struggle in which they are so vainly battling, we have some hope,—and it is on this account that we watch every indication of popular sentiment there. And there are not wanting favorable signs. According to the degree of intelligence will be the degree of comprehension and the rate of progress—therefore nothing rapid should be expected in the South. Men and communities sometimes consent to think because of their necessities. It may be so with the South, where all that is wanted is enlightenment, if it be only to teach that people what is their interest. A selfish loving may open the door through which better thoughts and agencies will enter and do the work for great principles. We think we see some such prospect dawning in the South. Whether its development be rapid or slow, we feel confident what the end will be. It is the South—as they estimate the stake—that can least afford to continue the struggle.

AUSTRIA'S LAST RESORT.

Whenever Austria is driven to the wall—whenever the House of Hapsburg is in extremity—there is one device, to obtain time for recuperation, on which reliance has been invariably placed. It is the last resort of the reigning dynasty; the final straw at which they catch to save themselves from drowning, and the empire over which they rule from annihilation. History affords so many instances of their reliance on this special means of rescue from actual or impending disaster, that it would be tedious to ransack its pages for particulars of them all. To go back, however, but little more than two hundred years, we find three notable illustrations of this peculiar development of diplomatic resource which have been consummated, and rumor has it that a fourth is shortly to be given.

This last resort of tottering Austria and her sinking Kaisers is Matrimony. The Hapsburg family is a prolific one, particularly in the article of daughters. One or more of the archducal brood is almost sure to be very beautiful; a tendency to thickness of the lips being the only drawback to almost perfect comeliness of face and feature to which they are subject. The unfortunate flower of the group, supplied by each succeeding generation, who possesses the most marked graces of appearance and manner, is the one selected as the possible victim that events may call for. She is, so to speak, laid aside as a species of prospective peace offering, ready to be brought forth at the threatening point of any crisis for immolation on the altar of her country. She knows her fate from childhood, and, with the fortitude of her race, resigns herself to it with becoming serenity. Thus has it ever been, in all ages of the world. From the shadowy period of mythologic fancy down to the palpable realities of our own time, we see the same idea pervading human nature, and only differing in its form of execution; the idea that the anger of gods and men can only be appeased by the sacrifice of some exceptionally lively maiden, the main point of distinction between the antique and modern modes of accomplishing the sacrifice, being that, then the maid was disseced by sacrificial knives, now by editorial pens.

The name of the imperial limb whom FRANCIS JOSEPH, or his mother—who is said to be the real ruler of Austria—is going to bring forward to meet the present emergency, has not been revealed. Whether it is the eldest daughter or the youngest sister of the Kaiser, we cannot tell. The former would be about sixteen, the latter somewhere between twenty and thirty years of age. The royal youth to whom report annexes her, is son of him who has already annexed so large a portion of the family domains. He is Prince HUMBERT, heir apparent of King VICTOR EMANUEL. Correspondents writing from Italy, say he is a quiet, amiable youth, more resembling in disposition his mother than his bluff, crowned trooper of a sire. Should the young couple come together, it is but charity for even Republicans to wish them happiness; but happiness and Hapsburg alliances seem an impossible affinity. There is a fate attached to them which is almost appalling in its uniformity of wretchedness and disaster. When we think of the miserable life led by LOUIS the Thirteenth of France and ANNE of Austria, and the utter failure of all the plans their union was intended to promote; when we bring to mind the horrible dower of calamity that MARIE ANTOINETTE seemed to bring to AUSTRIA the Sixteenth and the trained ill fortune that followed NAPOLEON from the day MARIE LOUISE entered Paris, we cannot but think that a new and half consolidated Italy would be best without the presence of a bride possessed of such a baleful heritage of antecedents.

RE-SEWERAGE QUESTION.

There has been from all time, a constant tendency in every variety of the human race, from commercial, industrial or other advantages to join in communities, which, by co ntinuous addition in members and residences, result in the formation of towns and cities. The sites for cities when not arbitrarily demanded for conveniences to trade, manufacture or other purposes, are generally chosen with a careful regard to water supply and the ready removal of offal, and for these reasons are often situated on the banks of streams.

One of the first inconveniences experienced from this aggregation is the accumulation of waste material, consisting of vegetable and animal matter, solid and liquid; the variety of offal from manufactures, &c., all more or less pernicious to health, which must by some means be cleared away. The rule adopted, from accurate and repeated calculation, is an allowance of one ton per annum for each person, so that the number of inhabitants of a town being given, an estimate can be easily made of the quantity of the effete stuff of all kinds required to be removed. The subsequent employment of such material as manure for agricultural purposes is altogether a question of remunerative economy, and does not concern the general health of the city further than to know if the methods used in collection and distribution of the same are free from objection.

There are two modes by which the refuse of cities, not carried away in carts, can be disposed of: Surface or natural drainage and sewerage. As neither of these plans is perfect or unobjectionable, it is proper to make strict and rigid inquiry which is the better, and in a given case, the more applicable.

Surface drainage presupposes the collection of certain excrementitious matters, stored either permanently or for subsequent removal, and though hid from sight, it still remains in our midst exerting a more or less baneful influence. The distribution and transportation of these deposits, especially during warm weather, often through a long line of streets, evolves the noxious gases and disagreeable smell every where in the track, often causing disease of unexpected severity.

The great and insuperable objection to the employment of surface drainage in the destruction to health, chiefly of children, produced not only by the excessive humidity of the air alone, but also by the injury arising from decomposition of animal and vegetable substance, when fadored by moisture, in such close proximity. The dreary fog, frequently unpleasant to breathe, enveloping this city like a pall, is in a great measure owing to the immense quantity of surface water, amounting to many acres in extent, constantly in the streets, which from its distribution, fails to arrest attention, but the one thirtieth part of such area in a pond, a form much less destructive of comfort and health, would bring speedy attention thereto. These objections and many others not named have prevented the resort to sewerage, as a method combining many facilities and advantages over surface drainage though causing immense expenditure of money for its adoption.

In speaking of sewerage, we do not refer to the necessities demanded for a small locality, but mean a thorough system, specially planned and constructed for the situation to be drained, which shall remove all the material, excreta, &c., from house-drains, along a given route, either by independent service or branch pipes, carried out in a workmanlike manner and with all the modern improvements both of construction and material, devised by the various engineers, who have expended so much useful labor in perfecting this branch of sanitary industry.

To make sewers available requires a certain rate of declivity, which shall insure the speedy removal of their contents, and for this reason many cities and parts of them lying on a dead level, or below the water level, as for instance Philadelphia and many portions of London, not possessing this important requisite, cannot be properly drained by this means. Yet in the latter city, where many large sewers are laid perfectly level, they are preferred to surface drainage, and a minimum fall to secure exit of fluid is half an inch in ten feet, but at this rate the force is at the lowest degree. In this substantial particular no city could be better situated than Pittsburgh, for a complete system of sewerage; its great elevation above the point of embouchure, by the force of the "storm waters" alone, would prevent any accumulation, and render unnecessary the very expensive process of flushing, the method of cleansing resorted to in places not so fortunately founded.

Sewers, when properly constructed, are mere conduits by which the floating refuse can be passed off rapidly and rapidly to a destination agreed upon for its sewerage when used for irrigation, or for its complete exit, when not so needed. It is not proposed to make them reservoirs for substances liable to putrefaction, developing various deleterious gases, but for the removal of such in so speedy a manner as to entirely prevent their formation. Such being the case, the danger arising from escape even from an open sewer ceases altogether. The convenience for applying deodorizing materials in sewers by pouring the same in any portion of their track is no small advantage in their use.

When, from defect either of construction or of fall, materials capable of generating poisonous gases are retained in sewers, modes of ventilation are required to prevent injury arising from such cause. Of these there are two kinds: upwards by means of columns communicating with the highest portion of a system drawing such foul air as can readily escape, or by draught downwards, so that at each opening there is a constant descent of air, produced either by so laying the pipes as to impart a rotary motion to the fluid contents or the introduction of steam applied in the manner of the injector now in common use. To prevent the escape of poisonous effluvia many ingenious contrivances, traps, valves, curved pipes, &c., have been invented, several of which have been found to work admirably.

The ends of the mains, where they are allowed to discharge into running water, should not as commonly done, be placed at a right angle to the stream, but curved or inclined in the direction of the current to take advantage of the hydraulic momentum thus obtained, a principle discovered long ago, by Venturi. This with the powerful force acquired by water, in descending some of our steep streets, would completely insure all stoppage or arrest of material in any part.

Besides the great benefits arising from a complete system of sewerage, in regard to cleanliness and comfort, the carefully prepared statistics of the rate of mortality in certain districts, before and after the introduction of underground drainage, present a very satisfactory reduction of the death rate from its use. Inasmuch as facts are superior to argument, and statistics beyond theory, we earnestly hope the proper authorities will give this subject the studious attention its importance demands.

THE HUNTSVILLE, Alabama, *Advocate* publishes a letter assigning many cogent reasons for the ratification of the Amendment. The editor protests mildly, but the fact that such views are entertained, and that even the opponents to the Amendment consent to publish them, has in itself much significance—proving as it does that in the South, a favorable sentiment not only exists, but is respected and gaining ground.

THE Poor House of Erie county, New York, would seem to be not so bad a place to have lodgings in. The Buffalo *Express*, with exquisite irony, calls it "Starvation Hall," and proceeds to give some items in the bill of expenses, thus: Only $3,000 for tea; $500 for oysters, and $900 for whisky and cigars—with other things to match. The *Express* thinks the restaurants had better be closed up, under competition so sharp as this.

NAPOLEONIC VITALITY.—The French Emperor evidently belongs to that class of whom valedictorians, who set at naught all augories concerning a common chaness of life, and keep—if public men—the public mind in an aggravating condition of uncertainty, as to whether they will sink into untimely graves, or hang on to some hidden fibre of vitality, until they fairly dry up, and, metaphorically speaking, get blown away. JEFFERSON DAVIS is another of the same sort; and we could readily call to mind many more names of those prominent in history, who, thus apparently standing face to face with Death, have yet kept the grim reaper at bay for three quarters of a century. In the case of NAPOLEON, the Atlantic Telegraph informs us, one day, he is expected to give up the ghost at any moment, and the next, that he is going to preside over a Military Commission. We imagine NAPOLEON has a stronger hold of life than the Cubic is willing to afford him.

SCOLDING.

The art and mystery of scolding has been commonly supposed to have reached its highest perfection of culture and practice, among an unhappy class of the gentler sex who have passed, through a vista of vices and misfortunes, into a sour and peevish nullity. This we suspect to be an erroneous hypothesis. Old women are not the only scolds. There are men who have thoroughly established for themselves the character of adepts, who can command the sharp and jagged language of vituperation, and spit it out in sour and spiteful tones, equal to any that ever rung in the headquarters of Billingsgate. For our part, we are disposed to award the palm of primacy in the art of scolding, not to any venerable sisterhood, but to the brotherhood of the Southern press, especially to those of the late political metropolis of the lost cause.

Scolding is the forlorn resort of anger and conscious impotence, and both these are operating with sweeping efficiency on the speech of the Richmond press. A daily flux of mad and silly talk is the result. They are in a perpetual ferment about the negroes at home and the radicals abroad, furious at both, and incapable of curtailing the freedom of either, or of securing to their own wild utterances any better reception than blank indifference and positive ridicule. They fret and rave worse than they did during the rebellion, when braver rebels were trying to *do* something instead of in the same line with their talk.

We have no pleasure in speaking thus, as we have none in seeing the consummate folly that suggests it. We are sorry that all manliness of wisdom has forsaken our brethren of the Southern press, in their misfortunes, and that they pursue a course that is only calculated to aggravate their troubles, while it repels the sympathy, counsel and aid that would gladly mitigate and, as soon as practicable, remove them. We are not ignorant of the difficulties of the Southern people, nor are we indifferent to them. And the sooner they get wiser and better counsellors, or those installed in the office come to more discretion, the sooner will their domestic, pecuniary and political affairs get into the way of amendment. Their present course only tends to perpetuate the ruins caused by the rebellion, and to postpone indefinitely the prosperity that that wild political madness wantonly sacrificed.

THE Montreal *Witness* puts in a plea for mercy to the condemned Fenians. It thinks the idea of executing men anywhere for political offenses should be given up. It refers to the fact that in England not for a long while has the crime of treason been punished with death, while in the United States, out of the large number that might be executed, not one has suffered the penalty. The solitary case of JOHN BROWN, hung, and the undying fame of HENRY A. WISE, in that connection are referred to as a warning rather than an example. The execution of the Fenians is scarcely probable.

Wholesome Re-Action.

Money and material interests rule in the long run, even though individuals, communities or nations may sacrifice them for a while to the blind insanity of passion. In cooler moments reason begins to assert its sway, and the conclusion is naturally and spontaneously arrived at, that amputation of the nose for the sake of spiting the face is very foolish and suicidal, after all. There are evidences that this rational mood is coming over portions of the South, more particularly in the large mercantile cities, the prosperity and almost the existence of which depend upon commerce with the wealthy and industrious North.

In Mobile, New Orleans and elsewhere almost a panic has been caused by the threatened withdrawal from the channels of trade there of Northern enterprise and capital. Southern men of sense and practicality see how damaging have been the unfriendly demonstrations made against the settlers among them of the impressible but, as they are beginning to discover, indispensible Yankee. They find that a sulky disposition to make things unpleasant and dangerous for these pushing, energetic business organizers—who come among them with coin to greenbacks and put new life into their torpified, lethargic section of the country—is a mistaken line of policy and injures themselves a great deal more than any body else.

Reflection on these facts has bred symptoms of a whole some reaction, which, if it be allowed to have its way, cannot fail to bring about the most beneficial and desirable results. The tone of many newspapers, which were so highly rabid in their abuse and denunciation of those upon whom they looked upon as intruders, has changed amazingly. Instead of arrogant assertions that the South had sufficient recuperative powers within itself and wanted no assistance from her late conquerors, nor the contamination of their presence, we now have arguments addressed to their readers, intimating—cautiously, at first, and then more boldly—that the gen, eral credit is so interwoven with transactions in which New York and Philadelphia and Boston are parties, as to render it impossible to dissolve the association without precipitating another era of reckelessness and ruin.

On this ground—sordid as the impulse that suggests it appears—they go so far as to advocate a calm, dispassionate consideration of the Constitutional Amendment and the effects its acceptance would have upon the social and political condition of the South. They no longer treat it as a bugbear, nor an oppression; but rather incline to look at it from a common-sense point of view. They say in effect, granting that it is an unpleasant dose to take, we may, by refusing it, entail upon ourselves one that would be far more bitter and repulsive. Allowing it to be an evil, might it not be better to bear it than to fly to others that we know not of? A few weeks of sound doctrine like this, discreetly administered, will mend the ailing body of the South in a surprising manner, and more than likely bring about a solution of the National troubles that perplex us when we least expect it.

Centenary Picture.

In these times of Methodist Centennialism there is a peculiar appropriateness in calling public attention to the portrait of John Wesley published by E. C. Middleton & Co. Mr. Middleton is a prominent member of the M. E. Church in Cincinnati, and has taken the greatest care in the preparation of this magnificent picture. It is photographed from a fine English engraving copied from a painting by Jackson, and is regarded by family friends as well as other authorities, as the standard portrait.

The work is cabinet size, in oval form, heavy gilt, and is finished in rich oil colors, equal to the finest paintings. It is recommended to be the most durable as well as the most accurate likeness of Mr. Wesley, by Bishops Clark, Thompson and Ames, besides other distinguished critics, such as Dr. Wiley, editor *Ladies' Repository*, Dr. Reid, editor *Western Christian Advocate*, and many others. This beautiful portrait should find a welcome in every Methodist family. Indeed, it is finding an honored place in all denominations. It is a privilege to procure it, and Mr. Middleton is a public benefactor in preparing such a work of art at so low a price. It would be an ornament to any Protestant home, and is a memento of the past century that shall grow more valuable through all the years of the next.

The agent, Mr. Morgan, desires us to say that this celebrated picture may be seen in the parlor of Rev. Alex. Clarke, 98 Fifth street, who procured a copy when first published, which is as bright and beautiful now as then, and also at the Mercantile Library Rooms on St. Clair street, corner of Penn.

Gov. Seymour, of New York.

The St. Paul *Press* reiterates its former assertion regarding the conversation of Governor Seymour while there, which has been partly denied in the Eastern papers. It says: "We know nothing of what Governor Seymour says in New York, but would be said here we know upon the most unimpeachable authority, and he said here that he was in favor of the constitutional amendment—that the South ought to accept it, and that if he was a Southerner, he would vote for negro suffrage."

History of the Harmony Society.

We learn that the *History of the Harmony Society* at Economy, which appeared in a series of articles in the COMMERCIAL some time ago, is about to be issued in a volume, with much additional and interesting reading matter. Many of our readers who perused those articles will be glad to possess them in this permanent and improved form.

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—The Criminal Court of Philadelphia was occupied all last week in the trial of Newton Champion, indicted for the murder of Mary Carney. It will be remembered that the accused and deceased, on the 11th of August took a room at the house of a Mrs. Tyson, where they remained about an hour, when Champion took his departure, saying that the girl was asleep and did not desire to be aroused immediately. About three hours afterwards Mrs. Tyson went into the room, and found the girl dead, her throat having been cut. Champion was arrested at his mother's residence the next day, where he was in bed suffering from illness. The defense set up was hereditary insanity, but the defendant who had been an engineer in the Navy, failed to show that he had been insane or had any evidence of insanity for months previous to the murder. The case was given to the jury at five minutes to six o'clock Saturday afternoon, and five minutes later the clerk recorded their verdict "guilty of murder in the first degree." Champion left the Court room calling an apple.

Christian Sociality.

In most city churches there is one great want. It is a want of sociality among the members. It may arise in part from the fact that there is so little opportunity for them to become acquainted with one another. If so, then systems of worship should be so modified or supplemented as to afford such opportunities. This fingertip, it touch-you-not, kind of Christianity, is too fastidious and formal a thing to win the hearts of the people. This kind of religion that trinkles itself on the face like slices of pemmican or pate, peak down wards, is not the kind of *piety* that humanity relishes! There should be more naturalness, even if human nature is deprayed, in worship. Every man should permit his ordinary week-day countenance to accompany him to church on Sabbath, for when he puts on the solemn one day only out of seven and wears it into the pew, he makes such a ludicrous picture that it causes an observing preacher a gratuity of amusement that he doesn't need in the pulpit.

There are Christians who commune at the Lord's table for years, and yet never learn the names, the sentiments, the characters, the tendencies much less the sympathies and spiritual conditions of their brethren and sisters of the same communion. Parents and children, and yet how common lines and levels, pass one another in the street unrecognized save as the world suggest. They have learned no heart manners in church, and go about as much in obeyance to the world's fashion as the heathen. Public sociability is one of the companionships after all. If it were not so painfully true and prevalent, it would really be a fine touch of the comical, to see brethren and sisters of the same church, eyeing each other in the aisles and across the pews with the same blank, expressionless gaze that photographs give to each papery, painted one another across the walls of picture galleries and show rooms. Every ruffle of a smile that would catch an "I know and regard and love you," must be tensioned out of possible play, by a tightening of the facial muscles, just as the sheepskin of a drum-head is wrenched out of its wrinkles, when it is to be played upon.

It is hardly possible of proper, perhaps, for church members to cultivate personal acquaintanceships on Sabbath. The public service of the sanctuary, either in its preliminaries or its closings, affords no appropriate opportunity for anything more than a single word and an occasional grasp of the hand, yet these have a magic power. Neither does the prayer-meeting nor the Sunday School provide sufficient facilities for this important part of Christian duty and influence. How, then, shall the members of a church become more familiar with one another? We have thought that it would be an excellent plan for the minister to announce from the pulpit, once in every month or quarter, that on a certain evening, the church would be opened and lighted, the choir present, and that all who were inclined to spend the evening their friends who might be occasional worshipers with them, to have a social time together, talking freely and promiscuously as in a home parlor. From such an announcement, the Marthas of the congregation would be apt to think of an additional attraction for all—a supper in the lecture room. There is no place where timidity and unacquaintedness may be so completely overcome as at a well ordered social supper table. Something like this would at once interest all the friends of any church, and afford the opportunity to consult together on the interests of the membership,—would unite its forces from the world and attach them to a cause that shows its heart and hand, and might be the means of increasing and operating in a wonderful manner the other appliances of the Gospel.

The children might also be present, and add to the enjoyment of the occasion by singing their favorite songs.

An evening each month thus employed would bring the members and friends of a church into a relation of sympathy and love and sympathy, such as the ordinary religious services might never achieve. And what an advantage to the minister to see his people all together as social friends, to hear their voices, and gain their habits of thought and life here in companies which are constantly being brought before the public, the great theatre on which the sufferer's sowing three or four quarts of some seeds is quickly reaped, and the harvest gathered. Remember that a few drops of this wonderful medicine make these lukewarm and cure a distressing and unbearable pain. Tell your afflicted friends to try it and for a trifle—only ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
oct29-MWFSaw 60 AND 61 MARKET STREET.

RELICIOUS.

REV. J. A. SEISS, D. D., WILL deliver, THIS EVENING, in the English Lutheran Church, a discourse on the "Second Coming of Christ." Service commencing at 7 o'clock. no6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—
FOUR TWO STORY HOUSES,
Containing modern improvements in Gas and Water arrangements situated on Rose street, corner of Pearl street. Inquire of
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A GOOD GROCERY STORE,
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Pleasantly situated, suitable for gentlemen, in the Seventh ward, on the line of the Passenger Railway, and within the vicinity of Father Kane's. Apply at premises, corner Penn street and Kane alley, Pittsburgh. no6-7

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I have this day sold my entire interest in STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY, and to firm of CLARK & SUMNER, to Col. ELI C. CLARK, of that firm.
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE.
October 29th, 1866. no5-8

OAKLAND PARK.—
THE GRAND TROT
OF THE SEASON
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 o'clk.
"Pat Maloy,"
A new comer on our turf, will make his first appearance, to compete with "G. W. THOMAS," and "LITTLE GEORGE," for a premium of $150, to harness, catch weights.
Turn out one and all!
Admission ONE DOLLAR.
H. B. VAN VOORHIS.

SUNDRIES.

FLOUR,
STAR OF WEST,
COMMERCIAL,
CLIPPER,
STAR MILLS (Spring).
CHEESE,
WESTERN RESERVE,
HAMBURG.
OATS AND CORN,
In Lots or by Car Loads, for sale by
W. D. PATTERSON,
380 and 382 PENN STREET.
Scott Buildings, Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, '66. no6-6

NE PLUS ULTRA
CLOTHING HOUSE
AND
Furnishing Goods
FOR
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N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET.
Have received and opened their new and extensive stock of
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, etc.,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Their goods are noted for durability, perfect make, style, and quality.
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They respectfully invite an examination of their goods.
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UNDERSHIRTS AND
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All the best qualities, in large quantities and all sizes.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
no6 TuTh2F 62 FIFTH STREET.

GLOVES!
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THIRTY DIFFERENT VARIETIES,
FOR WINTER WEAR.
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CASSIMERE
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
Large assortment, at very moderate prices, fine quality and heavy.
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SCARFS AND
RISTORI TIES,
The largest and most elegant stock in the city.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
GENT'S FURNISHING HEADQUARTERS,
no6 TuTh2F 62 FIFTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED—
Double Extra Rolled Buckwheat Flour in small sacks
Shaker Sweet Corn, dried.
Prepared Minced Meat, ready for baking, for sale by the pound or in bulk.
"Maltby's" Baltimore Oysters received fresh every day and for sale at the Family Grocery of
L. & W. LS. & McCLURE.
no5 316 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after the 10TH INST.
no6-8 GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand. The time of declaring future dividends has been changed to the first Monday of July, 1867, and thereafter on the first Mondays of January and July in each year.
no6-1 F. M. GODWIN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH,
(Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)
Pittsburgh, November 3, 1866.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable to the stockholders, free of Tax.
no6-3 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM
PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, November 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, November 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which the following board will be elected and other business attended to.
no6-TD WM. K. NIMICK, Secy.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of MONONGAHELA LODGE, No. 269, A. Y. M., are requested to meet at the Hall, corner of Liberty and Seventh streets, Birmingham, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother SOLOMON SALES.
By order of JAMES KERR, W. M.
NICHOLAS JONES, Secretary. no6-2

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKET.—Late English commercial journals predict a very strong, if not a rising, market for fine samples of wheat between now and the first of April, as it is evident that the short quality of the British crop will be plentiful for milling purposes. Owing to deficiencies of the growth of wheat in France and the high range of prices in this country, the main sources from whence English deficiencies are to be made good, are the lower Baltic ports, the Baltic Sea, and the Sea of Azof. Considerable supplies, too, will be drawn from California and Chile. France, it is thought, is to be improbable, will furnish some flour manufactured from foreign wheat.

Sweet Cider All the Year Round.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
One package of the above at 25 cents, will keep one barrel of Cider sweet for one year round. Said wholesome article is for sale by the gallon, by McCARGAR & McKENNA, Druggists, 55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
A CURE AT LAST!
METCALFE'S
Great Rheumatic Remedy,
FOR
Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pains in the Head or Face.
This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months, yet in that single time has it been known to fail in the most distressing cases, where other remedies have been used, and effect a cure.
It not only relieves the most excruciating agony, but, when the patient has been confined to bed for months, a few doses has been obtained in a very few days. In all other cases the sufferer has been restored to health in a short space of time.
The great success of METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the unanimity necessary to cure the most violent cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and all similar complaints. In this respect it is very different to the numerous remedies which are constantly being brought before the public. The great feature which gives relief to the sufferer's soul, owing three or four grants of some secret ingredient, which is not to be found in any other remedy.
Remember that a few drops of this wonderful medicine make these lukewarm and cure a distressing and unbearable pain. Tell your afflicted friends to try it and for a trifle—only ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,
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GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
GENT'S FURNISHING HEADQUARTERS,
no6 TuTh2F 62 FIFTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED—
Double Extra Rolled Buckwheat Flour in small sacks
Shaker Sweet Corn, dried.
Prepared Minced Meat, ready for baking, for sale by the pound or in bulk.
"Maltby's" Baltimore Oysters received fresh every day and for sale at the Family Grocery of
L. & W. LS. & McCLURE.
no5 316 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.,
178 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
ABOVE THE DIAMOND.
Are Now Selling
GOOD BLANKETS,
$2 75 A PAIR.
ALL WOOL WHITE BLANKETS,
$5 00 A PAIR.
EXTRA HEAVY WHITE BLANKETS,
$8 00 A PAIR.
All Wool French Merinos,
75 CENTS PER YARD.
EXTRA WIDE FRENCH MERINOS
$1 00 PER YARD.
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD.
Bleached Muslin,
12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD.
UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD.
Heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers,
87 1-2 CENTS.
AND OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
CALL AND SEE US.
Erwin, McConnell & Co
No. 178 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, Above the Diamond,
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
no6

THE FIRM OF R. & J. DAVIS IS THIS DAY (October 31st) dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. R. & J. DAVIS,
Office, No. 91 LIBERTY STREET. ROBERT DAVIS,
JOHN DAVIS.

Having disposed of our Cracker Business to S. S. MARVIN, we would return our thanks for the liberal assistance of the patronage so long bestowed upon us.
R. & J. DAVIS.

I WILL CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE AT No. 91 LIBERTY ST.,
Where I shall be pleased to see the friends of the late Firm, at the
OLD STAND
OF
R. & J. DAVIS,
THOSE CELEBRATED
WATER,
BUTTER, AND
SUGAR CRACKERS,
So long manufactured by them. All kinds of
CRACKERS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At No. 91 LIBERTY STREET. All orders will receive prompt attention.
JOHN REIS, CRACKERS manufactured daily, and for sale by

S. S. MARVIN
NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
NO. 61 FOURTH STREET.
MARVIN'S LIST OF CRACKERS:
BOSTON CRACKERS, CREAM CRACKERS,
WINDSOR CRACKERS, GRAHAM WAFERS,
SODA CRACKERS, MILK BISCUIT,
GRAHAM CRACKERS, SUGAR WAFERS,
WAT

he Daily Commercial

N ALLEGORICAL SKETCH.

History of Ale.

he following extracts are copied from quarto edition of a beautifully printed illustrated little volume entitled "Ale: rose and Verse, by Barry Gray and n Savage." Mr. Gray has strung some er, in a ballad of thirty-two stanzas, ly pretty conceits concerning ale, the ity of which and the people who de who make it, and added thereto many pleasing k it, and added thereto many pleasing lents of a family, Teutonic, and Platonic acter. Mr. Savage's part of the work, story of ale from early times to the ent day, shows great research, and ains much matter of a valuable as an interesting character. The is dedicated to the memory of the late Taylor, of Albany, formerly Mayor hat city, and known as one of the st and most successful brewers of ale his country. The book is not for sale, is intended solely for presentation, an on of ten thousand five hundred copoctavo and quarto size, having been ted.

LET US DRINK.

om Miller, gay and festive fellow,
Come, put bottle your to-ks and pen,
for well to-night bears prime ale mellow,
By bringing with our brother men.
e come a mess-es of good ale-mers,
We find wherewith our hearts to cheer:
Fill full! Is a-ll ready? Then answer,
And in two rings of sparkling beer.

om Taylor was a famous brewer,
In Albany, for years, he dwelt,
ad never lofty-er man to greet her
Than he brave Gotham Tyrone ever knelt.
To Albany, for years, he dwelt,
While thus, to whom his love was dear,
Pounded his cellar board, delighted
To quaff his generous foaming beer.

ot know his sons, both Joe and William,
Two Tay-l-ors such as ever drew breath,
nd there was Ned—one in a million!
And his bright eyes are closed in death.
true, though, Ned, to mingle in sorrow,
Drop-ping a few friends doth none avail;
but if the grave-stone is so narrow
To-day we'll strike our mug of ale.

od such ale, too, my jolly fellow,
As well would suit the gods to quaff:
Will make the saddest hearts grow mellow,
And cause the jaundiced man to laugh.
e drink the wines of many a vin-eland,
The product of both hill and dale.
If I'd exchange the best of Rolnd-land
For one inch o-g or Taylor's a-le.

TOO-TONIC.

se he-ard Tenton, round and burly,
Man that I've been in all my days—
beth the hour be late or early—
In no one case might of liquor praise,
n flaxen haired and blue eyed daughter,
May ever ne-ver my love prevail,
nd-so her eyes do resel waughter—
Make me forego my favorite ale.

at only for a little season,
An hour or two in Jones's Wood
or when returns my camel reason,
I shake my head and say, "No good."
aker may do for pump-dulcet maiden,
To wash down Schnitzel-garten fare,
t I prefer my table laden
With strong, and foaming beer.

AN EARLY LOVE.

father's brewage pure and now my.
Fragrant of hops and malt now made,
e-er since e-ighty seven I remember,
Fraught with m- re sensual ethereal shade,
ems to me I, when a child, was nursed
With purity, like-ness full and dale,
like clear Welsh before m-y gushed it,
Long, ere we knew the taste of ale.

se scent of blossoming hops was wafted
First-hand, were vines luxuriously grew,
nd all its perfume I drank in grateful
A savor-eh eh the barley k-ew;
ome flushing vines those fields of barley,
Heard them full many a pleasant tale,
While I-er kisses we did parley,
Reclined in-to-xi-ca-ted on ale.

ose balcony days long since have vanished,
For Bridge, dear Maid, is now but dust;
or Strife from such is forever banished,
He saint mingles with the just.
while fond memories bids us weep her,
Our love lingers—I will never fail,
As-o-ur-e her of hear a well keeper,
And drink her memory in ale.

EARLY MENTION OF BEER.

e mention of beer or fermented liquor
the common phrase, as old as the
. In the antiquity of its appearance
e historic records of Old Earth has
recommendatory qualifications, as is
quently the case with other things, ear-
y its importance will not be considered
ed-ible almost any other article of do-
tic use.
addition, falling in the remoteness of
arlier stages of its being to fix with
nsity the invention of beer on earth,
s refuge in the regions of mythology,
ecords its first creation to the God
ius. Whether beer owes its paternity
Osiris or Bacchus, Isis or the
y fairies given to the good of wine,
use, at all feasts, the last glass was
k to his honor, or to any less heathen
ore drunken deity-ged, is a matter of
ll consequence in these days of earthly
restiveness,

WHO INVENTED BEER?

ming to what appeals more to our
on, we find that Herodotus, whose
ings are the first extant of Grecian
rians, and who flourished in the close
e fifth century previous to the Christ-
era, says beer drank as an Egyptian in-
tion, and ascribes its discovery to the
of Assyria. She brewed a wine or be-
ge from barley; and Mr. Talboys
seler, in his remarkable literary pano-
a of the history, manners, arts and so-
ty of the ancients of that day,
ms that as vines did not grow in
pt, the wines of Greece and Phenicia
re largely imported and consumed
those able to enjoy such indulgence;
those who could not buy the foreign
e, drank a kind of home made wine
ose, produced from barley, which,
ever, was very superior to the ale
k by the lower orders of Greece.
ephus, in his description of the retreat
the Ten thousand, (of which he was a
ber) after the battle of Cunaxa, sixty
s from Babylon, in the year 401 B. C.,
ks of beer as a beverage. Diodorus
lus, who flourished in the first century
re Christ, alludes to a fermented
ion of barley as one of the ordinary
ices of the Egyptians, and Tacitus,
n Anno Domini 57) adopts the dates
n by the older Greek writers, and
s that such a drink was much used by
ermans.

NATIONAL DRINK OF THE TEUTONS.

er was the national drink of the Teu-
. It was the patent beverage of the
es and sea-rovers of the Norseland,
not only filled up the measure of de-
t, next to fighting, in this world, but
red largely into their expected joys in
alla. To drink ale in the halls of Odin,
from the skulls of their foes, deprived
h of its terrors. The death chaunt of
nar Lodbrog, a famous sea king, who
captured and killed in prison by a
thurian king, about A. D. 865,
ibits the beer hopes of the Norse
ios:—

"We fought with our swords; still I delight
When I think of the banquet prepared
By the slaughter of Ella's brave brave:
There we shall copiously drink of ale,
Out of cups that are formed of the
Skulls of our foes,'

* * * * * * *

"Now o-ne-ow our song—the goddesses come
And invite me home to the Hall of Odin:
Happy there, on a high-raised throne,
Seated with gods, I shall drink ale."

THE ALE AND BEER OF RUSSIA.

Russia, ale and beer are of universal
ptance. The beer of Riga is of a supe-
orcer, and the ale Okka, in Nishney
og-rod, is said to partake of the char-
r of Burton, both in quality and fla-

Quass and Baraga are in common
The Quass, which is the ordinary
schold beverage, is made of barley
, and small proportions of rye and
t and imbolted rye meal, sometimes
ed by adding raisins to make it foam.
ce of rye bread to acidulate it, or dil-
fruits to give it color. In all the modes
aking it cold or tepid, water is poured
he ingredients, the pans greased and
n a hot oven. Kisslyschicky is the
e of a kind of Quass, made from rye
l and boiling water, violently stirred.
water is added, and, after fermenta-
it is said to be a fine beverage, foamy,
vescent, sparkling like Seltzer water,
bearing a resemblance to the Hornor-
of Vienna. Baraga is a thick white
or, vinous in flavor, heavy, and drank
he common people. It is made of oat
, or wheat and hops, and is a pleasant
k when fresh.

ALE AMONG THE POETS.

le has not been overlooked by the poets
dramatists. Sir John Barleycorn has
n a standing character with them. He
the Cambrinus of our race, and the his-
of the beverage represented by him
ives a great deal of lively illustration
n the attention and writings of the
ts and *literati*. Of course it is neither
irable nor necessary that the many
icable allusions to ale, which occur
ughout the writings it in the English
gue, should be repeated here; much less
ded; but it will be in generous accord
h the subject—being, as it were, the
my foam heads on the brown or amber
erage—to draw upon Shakespeare and
e of eminent people for some illustra-
s of that which so happily inspired them
various occasions.

ALE AMONG THE DRAMATISTS.

n connection with the subject, it is cer-
ly interesting to know that Shake-
are's father was one of the ale tasters of
alford-upon-Avon and about the same
e that he was a member of
corporation of that bor-
h. The stage furnishes many glimpses
racteristic not only of the use of ale but
he peculiar qualities and special local
wings of it. The famous scene between
e Will Bonilace" and "Sir William," in
quhar's Beau's Stratagem, for instance,
ich is one of the heartiest passages in
whole range of comedy, and in which
lady host, who was in particular in the
of his ale as of his children, describes
hfield brew "smooth as oil, sweet as
k, clear as amber, and strong as
ndy," with the additional information
e "it will be just fourteen years old
fifth day of next March, old style."

PUNCH, CLARET, AND BEER.

'Morgan Odoherty," who had experi-
e and great taste in such matters, ad-
ed people, instead of "dram drinking,"
ish is an infamous and ruinous prac-
, and "port drinkers," which is provo-
ive of blobby Bardolphian noses, to
rink as much good claret, good punch,
good beer, as you can get hold of, for
se liquors make a man an Adonis."
alyzing the effect produced on the ap-

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.

Continued enthusiasm. Last night but one of

THE THREE GUARDSMEN,

New Scenes.
New Music.
New Properties.
New Wardrobe.

And great cast of characters.

THURSDAY—Benefit of W. M. Ward, Stage Manager.

FRIDAY—Second scenic event of the Season—The romantic drama of the Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand 25 cent Matinee.

MASONIC HALL.—
THE LAST WEEK,
THE LAST WEEK,
OF THE GREAT
Arabian Nights
ENTERTAINMENT!

This unparalleled exhibition, which has already created such a furore in this city, will positively close this week, as other engagements preclude the possibility of a longer stay. Being engaged to re-open in London, at St. James's Hall, for a season of eighteen weeks, it will shortly leave this country for England, never to return.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
AND ON
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons
At 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents.

CLOSING POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

Admission—25 CENTS.
Doors open at half past 6 o'clock.
Exhibition commences at half past 7 o'clock.
no5

YOUNG MEN'S
Mercantile Library Association.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE

Announce their intention of offering a COURSE OF LECTURES, as usual, during the coming season. They have made arrangements with the following well known persons:

JAS. E. MURDOCH,
HALLECK WILDE JEFFERSON,
DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
THEODORE TILTON,
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND,
P. T. BARNUM,
HENRY VINCENT, of England,
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Price, as heretofore, $2 00.

JAS. R. SCOTT,
WM. P. HERBERT,
O. P. SCADE,
JAS. E. MORGAN,
Committee.

BENJ. F. JENNINGS,
THOS. S. MILLER,
OLIVER LEMMON,
Committee.

no6-6t

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, under excellent improvement, on which there are erected a Frame Dwelling of 5 Rooms, Barn and Stabling and Spring House, with a never failing spring. There are two orchards of grafted fruit, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c. This property is situated in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, Wilmerieland county, Penna. Terms easy. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES, Junior street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.
no5

VALUABLE
Real Estate in Beaver County
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale at a low price and on reasonable terms, his FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, situate in south Beaver township, about three miles southwest of Darlington, Beaver county. There are about 140 Acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good two and a-half story stone dwelling House, large Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hay Shed, Smoke House, &c. The buildings is good repair. Plenty of good Fruit Trees on the premises. For further information inquire of the undersigned, residing on the premises, or of Messrs. PENN & REED, Real Estate Brokers, Fifth avenue.
oct6-2taw3w JOHN ROBERTS, Jr.

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oct6-2taw3w JOHN ROBERTS, Jr.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—
Elegant Residence in Allegheny city, on Washington street near East Commons, being the late residence of John Bissell, jr., deceased. The lot is 50 feet front on Washington street by 300 feet deep. The house is a two-story double Brick, containing 11 rooms, and furnished with all modern conveniences, with brick stable and carriage house on the lot.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no1 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
That very desirable Building Lot on the corner of West Commons and Judge street, Allegheny, having a front of 75 feet on West Commons and 200feet on Judge street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct30 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Mollvale station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. 1 Lot, 5 acres, with House containing four rooms. 4 Lots, 4 Acres each, all within one square of Station. Fare, 25 cents, and six minutes walk or Horse Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. KAY, Jr., 59 Wood street, or
oct27 JOHN D. BAILEY.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD
Tillable land, all level, and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a two horse team. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from Mansfield, adjoining the borough of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ feet vein of good bituminous coal, averaging 4 feet, and will fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
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MANUFACTURERS.

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK,
FOR WOOD.

Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS, and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO'S. CELEBRATED
Double Oven Cooking Range,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
oct6-6m5

GLASS MANUFACTURERS—
General Partners. Special Partner.
ROBT. B. TOWNSEND, J. WILLIS DALZELL.
ANTHONY LEWIS.
ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
TOWNSEND & LEWIS,
Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASS WARE DECANTERS WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS CARBOYS, &c.
Office: No. 12 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.
oct6-1y

J. Y. SMITH.....H. K. PORTER.
SMITH & PORTER.
ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS,
And Manufacturers of an Improved and Patented
Well Boring and Pumping Machine.
Also, OIL TOOLS, with Patent Joint. MINE LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c. Our ROCK DRILL of solid steel, is of an entirely new pattern, and drills much faster than any heretofore used.
Office: Cor. Water st. and Cherry Alley,
no8-yw PITTSBURGH.

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AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calamitous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

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WHITE GOODS,
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CORSETS, HOOP SKIRPS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
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Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

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Mercantile Library Association.

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Committee.

BENJ. F. JENNINGS,
THOS. S. MILLER,
OLIVER LEMMON,
Committee.

no6-6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. se14 m-TuW

SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant Perfume Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest Extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Choicer Perfume. Try it and be convinced. E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most exquisite and essential personal requisite for a lady. "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

A NEW PERFUME Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & CO., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—*Evening Bulletin Philadelphia.*
oct26-1y&eod

NEURALGIA AND ALL PAINS in the Head or Face are instantly relieved by use of BETCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Last six nights of the great actor,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Who will appear in his own great Extravagaza, of
COLLY'S RESOLUTE, LOO, produced with new scenery, magnificent costumes (brought from the East for the production of this piece), startling tableaux, &c.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Don Christoval Colon, alias Columbus, a deliverysant voyager, whose fiddle-string expedition gave rise to a world of speculation. Mr. J. Broughton. To conclude with the moral comedy-ance drama,
LIFE AND LOVE IN OLD ROOD.

GERMAN THEATER,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 6th,
For the second time will be presented the grand Comic piece, entitled
DIE MASCHINENBAUER.
Tickets to be had at the THEATER OFFICE, or at CHAS. MERBITZ'S, 32 Grant street.
no6

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
TRIBBLE AIMS.....Manager.
NEW MANAGEMENT AND A NEW COMPANY.
The first appearance in Pittsburgh of Miss NELLIE ROWARD, the champion Leaping Dancer. Miss HASSAN MARCH, THE JERSEY BOYS, GEO. EDWARDS and TOMMY DEVERE, the renowned Ethiopian Comedians, all of whom, in conjunction with their Specialties, appear in Appendix Olio.

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JAMES THACKERY
No. 3, Johnston's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Mercantile and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have bills removed from one of the same.
se5-1y

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ASTOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL.....$250,000
SURPLUS.....38,000
NO. 16 WALL STREET.

Having a Cash Capital and ample Surplus, securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages, will insure
All Kinds of Property,
Against Fire at the lowest current rates.

JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary. | ROBT. D. HART, President.
JONAS M. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.
JOHN SNOWDEN, & CO., Agents,
No. 124 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
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WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. GOLD, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
Office: No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
This Company is organized with ample capital, and will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks on favorable terms, entrusted by persons who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed in offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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jan4-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, Corner Wood and Fifth streets, up one flight of door.
Insure Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.
Inserve Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Wood and Water streets, second floor.
WM. A. SHEPARD, President. WM. EAGALEY, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous.
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STEAM JOB PRINTING—
SEIBERT & CO.,
(Successors to Walker & Seibert.)
65 FIFTH STREET,
OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE.

With increased facilities, we are prepared to execute every description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, with readiness and dispatch. oct4-eod,tm

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

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HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
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GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
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CORSETS, HOOP SKIRPS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
oct

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Laces of all Kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line.
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin.
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen.
Sleeves—all new and attractive styles.
Hosiery—a complete assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season.
Berlin and American Zephyr.
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors.
Bradley's Skirts of every size.
Fancy Articles and Notions.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

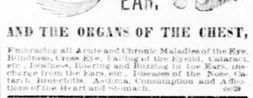
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
oct19 19 Fifth Street.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE.....SAML. H. DRUIT
KANE & DRUIT,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc. Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold at low rates for cash or the trade.
oct6-1y

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
jy5

PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.
Parlors 96 and 97,
MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
DEVOTES ESPECIAL ATTENTION
TO DISEASES OF THE

EYE
AND
EAR,
AND THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST,
Embracing all Acute and Chronic Maladies of the Eye, Bronchitis, Loss of the Sense of Smell, Catarrh, Deafness, Hoarseness, Ulceration of the Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Affections of the Heart and stomach.
oct26

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of T. M. HARTON & CO. No. 90 Water street, was dissolved on the 20th day of April, 1866 by the death of T. M. Harton. All persons having claims against the said firm will please present them for settlement to
GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, or
JOHN R. DALLAS,
Surviving partners, at the Old Stand, No. 90 Water street.
oct6-3w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between DUFF & BASSETT, ALFRED M. PEARSON and ALEX. W. MORROW, in the Iron Manufacturing business was dissolved on the 17th of October, 1866, by the retirement of ALFRED M. PEARSON. The business will be conducted under the name and style of BASSETT & MORROW.
ALFRED BASSETT,
oct20-3m ALEX. W. MORROW.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MILLER & RICKETSON, was dissolved by the decease of C. W. Hickelson, 27th inst.
The business will be continued as heretofore by Wm. Miller, to whom all those indebted to late firm will please make payment, and those having claims against same for settlement.
WILLIAM MILLER,
October 16, 1866.—oct17-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ARSCHLEMANN, dec'd, on the 20th day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Arschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. ARSCHLEMANN,
ADAM ARSCHLEMANN.
oct20-3m

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
TO STONE CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Ohio River Improvement, South west corner of THIRD and MARKET STREETS, until TUESDAY, the 23d of November, 1866, for quarrying and delivering stone on the river bank, and loading, transporting, and putting the same into dams, at the points hereinafter named. The stones are to be of such quality and dimensions as shall be approved of by the Engineer in charge. Each stone to contain a cubic feet, and not less than one cubic foot each. The main stone for the breast per cubic yard for the stone quarried and delivered on the river bank ready for loading on the flats; and the price per cubic yard for loading, transporting and putting the stone into the dams, for distances varying by the 100th of a mile, to be commenced forthwith, and vigorously prosecuted in accordance with the directions of the Engineer. Ten per cent of the estimated quantities of work done will be reserved as security for the fulfillment of the contract. Bidders are required to accompany their proposals with the names of two sureties.

Locations.	Miles Below Pittsburgh.	Approximate No. of Cubic Yards.
Lock-w. Bar	18	5,000
Twin Island	95	
Captina Island	107	3,000
Fish Creek Island	112	4,000
Petticoat Bar	143	3,000
Muskingum Island	174	
Hemperhasell's Island	185	5,000
Buffington Island	214	6,000

The actual quantities required may be more or less than the above approximate quantities. At Twin Island and Buffington Island there was none delivered some years ago, which is now lying along the river bank; such stone must be put in at large for loading, transporting and putting into the dams. Additional stone will probably be needed at those points. For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Superintending Engineer Ohio River Improvement.
Pittsburgh, October 23, 1866.

J. B. SEYMOUR
WOOD
Engraver,
126
FIFTH ST.
PITTSBURGH PA.

DIE SINKING
STAMPS.
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS,
STENCILS,
SEAL PRESSES.

FRESH
BUTTER, EGGS,
And all kinds of Country Produce, received daily at
COOK BROS. & CO.,
oct 345 Liberty street.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel. No. 5 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

FALL
FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS!
Will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE comfort, durability and economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city For sale by all retailers who sell first class Skirts.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.
sel3-am

JOHN FORTER,
Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.
DRESS GOODS.
Superior Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Plaid Poplins,
French Merinos,
Printed Merinos,
Flannels, Blankets, &c.
AT LOW PRICES,
JOHN FORTER,
oct-eod No. 91 MARKET STREET.

HOTELS.

THE
REVERE HOUSE,
Late Odd Fellows' Hall)
No. 61 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
P. WORSLEY, Proprietor.
This new and commodious Hotel has just been opened. It is centrally located in the commercial portion of the city, and has an extended acquaintance with the wants of the travelling and local public, and personally attends to the entire establishment. He is now prepared to
FURNISH SUPPERS
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, etc., at the shortest notice, and on most reasonable terms.
☞ ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. no2

BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Sts,
PHILADELPHIA,
THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS WITH ALL THE APPOINTMENTS OF A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
CHARLES DAVIS, Proprietor.
oct26-1m&eow

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
BAKER & FARLEY

ATTORNEYS.

W. B. COOK.....JAMES EVANS
COOK & EVANS,
Attorneys at Law and Claim Agents,
OFFICE, KUHN'S LAW BUILDING
NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention given to the Collection of Bounties, Back Pay and Back Pay under the old and new Acts.
aug3-ym

MERCHANT TAILORS.

OVERCOATINGS—
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,
FINE ENQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
FINE FRENCH BEAVERS,
FINE FROSTED BEAVERS,
FINE TRICOT BEAVERS,
FINE ENGLISH PILOT,
FINE BUSINESS COATINGS,
AT
H. SMITH'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
no8 81 WYLIE STREET.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 40 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my18

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern	First Mail	3 p.m.	
Eastern	Second Mail	9 15 p.m.	
Eastern	Third Mail	12 midnight.	
Western	First Mail	3 p.m.	
Western	Second Mail	12 midnight.	
Steubenville	First Mail	3 p.m.	
Steubenville	Second Mail	12 midnight.	
Southern	First Mail	3 p.m.	
Southern	Second Mail	12 midnight.	
Oil Creek	One Mail	12 midnight.	
Connellsville	One Mail	12 midnight.	
Butler, Harmony & Sarcen	One Mail	12 midnight.	
Allegh'y Valley	One Mail	12 midnight.	
Brownsville	One Mail	6 a. m.	

The 9:15 mail is a through pouch to Philadelphia. Sunday morning mail closes at 10 a. m.

A PUGNACIOUS FEMALE.—Catharine O'Connor, a resident of Muhlenberger's alley, amused herself yesterday afternoon by breaking her neighbors' windows. The sport was carried to such an extent that the police were sent for and Catharine consigned to the tombs, where she yet remains.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Robert McDonald, of Steubenville, was run over by a locomotive on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, at Unrichsville, on Friday, crushing his leg above the ankle. He was walking on the track, when the engine backed up behind him unawares, knocking him down. Fortunately he fell on the outside of the track, and the wheel only passed over his leg.

PERRYSVILLE TROTTING PARK.—Mr. Jamison, the lessee of this course, has arranged for a trial of speed between a number of horses owned in Allegheny and vicinity. The contest will commence on Thursday, and will be continued for three days. At 2 p. m. on the first day, a trotting match, for a premium of $150, will take place between the "Borne Boy Mare," Peters' "Iron Mare," and "Black Horse," to be followed by a match between three double teams. Considerable interest is manifested in the coming contest, and as they will probably be the last of the season, the attendance will doubtless be large.

HEBREW LITERARY SOCIETY.—A number of Jewish young men of this city have organized a society to be known as the "Iron City Hebrew Literary and Dramatic Association." They have elected the following officers: President, Charles Zengelmaidt; Vice President, Moses Greenbaum; Secretary, Samuel Gallinger; Financial Secretary, J. Strauss; Treasurer, H. Herzog; Stage manager, F. Bernel; Trustees, J. Heidelberg, E. Weiler, and E. Goodman. We understand a re-unt hall has been rented for the society, and that a library is about to be purchased. There are many excellent and talented young men connected with this Association, and we doubt not but that it will eventually prove eminently successful.

ACCIDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.—An accident occurred on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, on Carson street, Birmingham, on Saturday afternoon, resulting in the serious injury of P. H. Pierce, employed as a glass flattener for the firm of Woll, Howard & Co. Mr. Pierce was crossing the street, about one P. M., along the line. The driver shouted to him to get out of the way, but being partially deaf, he did not hear the warning. Before he could be stopped, Mr. Pierce was knocked down, and one of the front wheels passed over his ankle, fracturing the bone. Doctors Kerr and Walters were called and dressed the man's injuries, after which he was removed to his home on Railroad street, East Birmingham.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CENTENARY MEETINGS.—A series of centenary meetings will be held in the various Methodist Protestant Churches of this city and vicinity, this week and part of next. The first was in the Second Church, Pittsburgh, (Rev. J. Robison's,) last night, and was largely attended. The second will be held this evening in the First Church, Allegheny, (Rev. V. Lucas's), and the next to-morrow evening in the First Church, Pittsburgh, (Rev. A. Clarke's). Interesting addresses are the order of exercises. No subscriptions are asked or monies expected at these preliminary meetings, so that all persons may attend without embarrassment. It is hoped that all the members and friends of these churches will turn out en masse to these meetings. Further announcements will be made in due time.

Base Ball at Kittanning.

KITTANNING, November 3, 1866.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

A match game of base ball was played at Kittanning on Saturday, between the Bengal Tigers and the second nine of the Wahatta Club, in which the former regained their lost laurels. The Umpire called "game" at the end of the fourth inning, with the Hiawatta at the bat. The following is the score:

BENGAL TIGERS.	O.	R.	HIAWATHA.	O.	R.
Reynolds, p	1	2	King, r. f	1	1
Nash, ss	2	2	Campbell, 2d b	1	1
Smith, c	2	2	Godbey, s. s	2	0
Stevenson, r. f	1	0	Cobb, p	0	0
Lemon, c. f	0	0	Barkley, 1st b	0	0
Dalton, 2d b	0	0	Keating, c	1	0
Daily, 1.	0	0	Daily, 3d b	1	0
Fox, s. s	2	0	Mcconnell, r. f	1	0
Bush, 1st b	1	0	Bates, l. f	0	0
Total	11	6	Total	7	2

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	Total
Bengal Tigers	1	3	1	1	11
Hiawatha	1	1	0	0	2

Umpire—W. S. Bryson, of the Excelsior.
Scorers—R. Bags, for Hiawatha; D. Bryson, for Bengal Tigers.

Court of Common Pleas.

The November term of the Court of Common Pleas commenced yesterday, Hon. Edwin H. Stowe on the bench.

The first case called up was Thomas Hall vs. Bonnacheright & Co. After the jury had been impanelled the defendants took a non-suit.

Thomas Wilson vs. Geo. E. McCready. This case originated through a dispute in regard to some property, in Lawrenceville, sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Matthew Edmiston and Joseph Spencer vs. James Bradley. Verdict for plaintiff for $12.

Huff & Fisher vs. Dr. F. Venn. On trial.

The court directed that the following named defendants jurors be fined thirty dollars each, and that attachments be issued: Wm. M. Lyon and Dan Rose, Second ward; Henry Fields, Eighth ward; Matthew Edwards, Ninth ward; Samuel F. Shriver, First ward, Allegheny; Jas. B. Jarrett, Fourth ward, Allegheny; David Small, Pitt township; J. Phillips, McClure township; Jacob Knap, West Elizabeth; James Dunbar, Elizabeth borough, and Joseph Cochran, Jefferson township.

M. E. Centenary Meetings in Allegheny —Handsome Contributions.

The grand Union Centenary demonstrations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arranged by a joint committee from South Common, Beaver street, North Avenue, of Allegheny city, and Manchester congregations, took place on Sunday and proved a decided success. The services in the morning were held in the South Common church, Rev. M. Lynch, pastor, at which there was an immense audience in attendance. Rev. L. Dempsey, D. D., delivered an eloquent sermon, selecting for his text: Isaiah, 55th chapter, 9th verse. After the conclusion of the sermon, the following contributions were made, aggregating $8,567. The subscriptions were applied for the following objects: North Avenue Church, $7,581; Manchester Church, $185; Pittsburgh Female College, $15; Pittsburgh Depository, $5; Allegheny College, $100; South Common Church debt, $346; Beaver street parsonage, $35.

A union meeting was held in the afternoon in the North Avenue church, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. S. P. Jones, pastor of Liberty street church, Rev. J. C. Persting, D. D., President of the Female College, and Rev. Isaac Aiken, Centenary aggregating $10,257 were made, which were applied for the following objects: North Avenue church, $5,000; Pittsburgh Female College, $15; South Common church, $12; Beaver street parsonage, $10; Manchester church, $10.

Centenary services were held in the evening in the Beaver street church, (Rev. Mr. Swaney, pastor,) and were of a very interesting character. The Rev. Dr. Dempsey delivered an impressive discourse, which elicited liberal contributions were made, aggregating $8,710, and were applied for the following objects: Beaver street parsonage, $6,000; North Avenue church, $2,500; Manchester church, $200. The contributions during the day aggregated the handsome sum of $28,210.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, when the following judgments were entered and opinions delivered:

McGovern vs. Hoeslack; C. P. Allegheny. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Woodward C. J.

Shaw vs. Tiernan, Cambria. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward C. J.

Powers et al. vs. Graydon & Co., Crawford. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong J., Woodward C. J., and Thompson J., dissenting.

Colives et al. vs. Colives; D. C. Allegheny. Affirmed. Opinion by Strong J.

Lance vs. Grimes, C. Allegheny. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Strong J.

School Directors of Mifflin township vs. Learn; D. C. Allegheny. Judgment reversed, and judgment now given upon the reversed question for the defendant. Opinion by Strong J.

Bissell vs. Duck Creek Valley Oil Company; Spang vs. Same; Dawes vs. Same; C. P., Allegheny. Judgment in all cases reversed, and *procedendos* awarded. Opinion by Thompson J.

Robinson vs. School Directors of Baldwin township; D. C. Allegheny. Affirmed. Opinion by Thompson J.

Smith vs. Simpson; Allegheny. Affirmed. Opinion by Thompson J.

Gilmore vs. Wilson; Allegheny. Affirmed. Opinion by Agnew J.

The list for Washington, Fayette, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Lawrence, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties was called over.

Rhines vs. Miller, Jefferson, and Christy vs. Mecalmont, Venango. Judgments of non pros.

Venango National Bank vs. Taylor; Venango. Continued.

The following Allegheny county cases, which had been specially fixed for Monday were then taken up and disposed of:

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Neely; D. C. Argument closed by Hubbard for plaintiff in error.

Porters' executors appeal; C. P. Argued by Purviance and Lowrie for appellants, and by Marshalland Bro. contra.

The Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Malaria Everywhere.

Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to localities and towns never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so potent, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the conference that one clothed in inscrutable garments might move among diseased people, and the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may behail the benumbers of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the deadliest causes of all epidemics. Be wise in time. Sold every where.—*New York World, Nov. 6, 1866.*

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, November 5, 1866.

Transactions in local stocks were very light to-day. No changes worthy of note in prices. Columbia is up to 17, and very little offering. Marine has not improved since its dividend. The low prices of oil depresses the stocks. This company pays the largest dividend of anything in the market, and the stock is in strong hands.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, November 3d:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 29	$328,656 21	$ 81 659 96
October 30	290,146 86	62,484 77
October 31	297,870 91	72,913 22
November 1	299,088 09	72,097 69
November 2	294,094 46	70,167 35
November 3	330,645 43	71,075 13
Total	$1,901,070 26	$ 430,709 62

—The noon quotations from the New York Boards received at Bryan's Stock Rooms, show a slight reaction in some of the most prominent stocks. Erie, common, fell off 1½, and Chicago and Rock Island ¾. There was, no doubt, considerable pressure of sales to realize profits, under which it is common for prices to recede moderately, but at each decline new buyers are found ready to take anything offering, with little regard to price. The *Tribune* says the dullness in general business has sent fresh recruits to Wall street with capital, and a disposition to buy as freely as was the case in 1863 and 1864. The transactions reported upon the official lists make a formidable appearance, but they are quite a small portion of the daily sales. It is a moderate statement to say that the daily operations far exceed those of the most excited period of the rebellion, and it is evident that the temper of speculators favors an advance as rapid, and to points such as were reached then. Speculation runs upon Western railroad shares chiefly, and the fluctuations in active stocks are quite large.

—The following quotations show the prices of stocks at the forenoon Board:

Gold	144½	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¼
U. S. 6-20s 1862	108½	Erie	84¼
" 6-20s 1865	108½	Reading	97¾
" new issues 1865	108½	Michigan Southern	80¼
" 1st series 7-30s	105¾	Chicago and Rock Island	111
" 2d and 3d series 7-30s	106	Chicago and Northwestern	39
Michigan Southern guaranteed	93¾	Chicago and Northwestern preferred	80¼

—The *Herald* of Saturday says: "The stock market continues strong and active, and although it has been somewhat erratic it its movements to-day, its tendency is as decidedly upward as it was a few weeks ago. Erie and the Northwestern shares, common and preferred, are the leading speculative shares, and next in interest are Ohio and Mississippi certificates, owing to the prospect of a speedy transfer of the trust and a conversion of the certificates into stock. A proposition is also before the stockholders to consolidate the Mississippi, to value. It is noticeable, however, that the demand from Western buyers is mainly for the leading lines, and especially Erie, the large earnings of which are generally considered to be inexhaustible. With a steadily increasing business on the New York Stock Exchange. The old conservative elements of Wall street, or rather the 'old fogy' houses, are at a loss to comprehend the causes influencing the present great upward movement of the railway shares. They forget that a large amount of these have been withdrawn from the street during the last three years for investment, and that consequently the street has a higher load to carry than it had in 1863-4, when prices rose far higher than they are now. They overlook, too, the important fact that real values have appreciated since that time, while the volume of the currency has been materially augmented. Railway earnings form an index to the reduction of the working expenses of railways, and the consequent increase in their net is proportionately to their gross earnings. Then again few allow much for the reopening of the South to trade, and this is an element not to be ignored in estimating both the present and the future of our leading railways. When we take into consideration all these substantial arguments in favor of the bull's on the Stock Exchange, and add to them the prevailing superabundance of money in the banks, all the disposal of the speculators, we find enough to account for the rush on the part of the public to buy stocks, for as soon as outside speculators there would be a very limited business transacted in Wall street. The old conservatives may shake their heads and predict a revulsion in vain, for there can be no revulsion so long as our enormous volume of currency is forced upon the sales. The revulsions in England and in this country were brought about by a scarcity of money for payment in coin or promises to pay in paper. Here, at this time, is no such danger exists. The volume of United States notes even cannot be contracted faster than at the rate of four millions a month after the end of the present year, while for the six months ending with December the amount is limited to ten millions.

—The course of railway shares since the comencement of the year is indicated by the following list of prices, as stated in the *Herald*:

	Jan. 2.	Mch. 1.	Aug. 1.	Nov. 2.
New York Central	97	97	103½	109
Erie	68½	69½	80	84½
Reading	93½	100	101	98¾
Michigan Southern	72½	73½	81¾	81¾
New Jersey	110	110	114	114
Illinois Central	122	115½	122	120
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86	86	92	90½
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	111	111
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	98	98	99½	99½
Chicago & Northwestern	32	32½	39	39¼
Northwestern preferred	69	67½	81	80
Fort Wayne	84½	84½	90	89½

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company declared yesterday the usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after November 30th—being equal to 6 per cent. per annum, clear of Government and State taxes. We learn the directors have also voted the full earnings of the road—and also that they have wisely, we think, determined to use all available resources to provide further equipment as the business may needed to accommodate the largely increasing traffic of the road. Throughout, by this course, a most practical policy the best interests of our commercial metropolis will be promoted, and by the large equipment of the company's property the shareholders will enjoy regular semi-annual dividends, and from time to time extra dividends or allotments on stock to represent such increase of absolute property.—*Financial Chronicle, Saturday.*

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—Copper stocks started briskly on Monday last, with an appearance of a general rise; this enthusiasm, however, was quickly over, and the market closed dull. Hancock sold at 70 cash, Franklin, were sold in one lot for 75; this seemed to throw a blanket on the market, and prices have since been heavy and declining. Franklin, the leading speculative stock, is offered freely at 70, and Hancock has declined from 215 to 205; Copper Falls declined to 41, but holds firm, many believing that it is well worth what it is selling for; other shares are down in proportion.—*Boston Bulletin.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, November 6, 1866. }

Business yesterday was not very active; buyers of certain articles appeared shy, and were not disposed to purchase with liberality. The weather was pleasant for the season, and there are again on the decline, and some of the larger class of boats were compelled to leave with less than a full cargo; most of the boats had to leave the wharf with breakfast to cook and load on her own hook; this of course interferes with the turn boat loading for the same port. Freights were moderately active. The shipments were considerably checked with Pittsburgh manufactures; destination, the Western and Southern markets. Produce—The market was steady, with a good demand. Flour—We continue to report a firm market, with an active demand. The receipts were 832 barrels. Apples—Receipts 587 bbls; sales were made at a variety of prices. Cheese—The increased receipts have furnished the market with a good supply since our last 275 tubs were received. Corn scarce and firm; receipts 1 car and 93 sacks. Barley—Receipts 1,353 sks; market dull and easy, with no demand. Brewers appear to be providing themselves with a good supply. Oats scarce; receipts 821 sacks. Market very firm with a good demand. Wheat—Receipts 2 car loads and 1,461 sacks; market firm, with a good demand. Flour—The receipts were 29 sacks; dull and limited. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

CRANBERRIES—The supply was fully up with the demand; the sales were confined to lots for local purposes at, common, $15 00; cultivated, $20 00 per bbl.

EGGS—The market remains firm with a good demand for home use and for export; sales 12 barrels packed 19 per bbl., 30c.

HAY—The market was inactive with a limited demand. The season for old stock is drawing to a close. The current rates were: Shoulder—18@18½c as per quality. Ribbed Sides—17@18c. Plain Hams—22@23c. Sugar Cured Canvassed—24@c.

LARD—Remains dull with prices in favor of buyers. We quote nominally at 16@16½c.

MESS PORK—Dull. We could learn of any transaction. Stock on hand moderate.

DRIED FRUIT—Is attracting more attention, with an ample stock on the market. Peaches—Sales were made in lots to suit buyers at 3@6c. Apples—Sales of 7 barrels choice at 12@13c per pound.

FEED—Firm, with a good inquiry for the various descriptions. Former prices were well sustained. The demand exceeds the supply.

CHEESE—The receipts were 273 boxes. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. Sales as boxes Western Reserve at 14@15c; Goshen, 16@17c; Hamburg, 17@18c; Factory, 16@18c, and 20 do. Goshen, 20@21c.

POTATOES—Were dull, the market being overstocked. Peach blows sold at 65@70c per bushel. Jersey Sweets ranged from $1 25@1 50.

APPLES—The supply in the market is large. The receipts were 837 barrels; sales 100 barrels at $5 00@5 50.

BUTTER—The market was dull, the supply in excess of the demand. Sales 30 do. in packages, in lots, 28@ 30c; do. choice 32c.

FLOUR—Firmness continues to rule the market. The sale advance has been maintained. The receipts since our last were 832 barrels. The stock on the market at present is not large. The current rates were: Spring Wheat, $12 75@13 00; Winter Wheat, family, $13 50@14 00; Wheat, $12 75@13 00; Winter Wheat, family, $13 50@14 00; Extra, $11 50@12 00; Extra Family, $12 50@13 00; Fancy, $13 50@14 00. The sales at these rates were 92 barrels. The sales at these rates were 92 barrels.

GRAIN—The market was firm with an active demand for the various descriptions. Wheat—Our loads were receipts were 1,461 sacks. Corn—Scarce and wanted. Receipts 1 car load and 153 sacks.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

The market for Pig Iron rules very firm, and, according to the *Boston Journal*, the recent advance in the supply, as consumers are all anxious to lay in stocks before the close of inland navigation. Scotch Pigs very scarce, and invoices are mainly sold to arrive. We think that the substantial arguments in favor of the bull's on the Stock Exchange, and add to them the prevailing superabundance of money in the banks, all the disposal of the speculators, we find enough to account for the rush on the part of the public to buy stocks, for as soon as outside speculators there would be a very limited business transacted in Wall street. The old conservatives may shake their heads and predict a revulsion in vain, for there can be no revulsion so long as our enormous volume of currency is forced upon the sales. The revulsions in England and in this country were brought about by a scarcity of money for payment in coin or promises to pay in paper. Here, at this time, is no such danger exists. The volume of United States notes even cannot be contracted faster than at the rate of four millions a month after the end of the present year, while for the six months ending with December the amount is limited to ten millions.

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FLOUR—Firmness continues to rule the market. The sale advance has been maintained. We quote for best standard brands, per dozen cans, as follows:

1 lb cove oysters	$ 1 75@1 90
2 lb cove oysters	2 75@3 00
2 lb peaches	2 50@3 00
3 lb peaches	3 50@4 00
2 lb pine apples	1 50@1 60
3 lb pine apples	2 50@3 00
2 lb tomatoes	2 00@2 25
3 lb tomatoes	2 50@3 00
2 lb green corn	1 75@2 00
2 lb blackberries	2 25@2 50
2 lb plums	2 25@2 50
2 lb green peas	2 75
2 lb string beans	2 25
Brandy peaches	4 00

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar
Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN
Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKERSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Central Block, Allegheny.)
This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated acidity and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to culinary uses.
Manufactured from the choicest grapes, and by all seeks until with the dullness in trade generally, prices are almost wholly nominal, and but little can be said of any special goods.
FOREIGN GOODS.
The imports of the past week are small compared with previous weeks and with last year. This is favorable to a more healthy state of trade. The business has come to be extremely limited, and low prices are ruling for all descriptions. The stock of goods in the whole country at this time, not in consumers hands, is probably less than at any time since the war, and consumers there is estimated to be not over two months' supply on hand. It is quite safe, therefore, to assume that, if the ordinary consumption be not greatly curtailed, the stock will be exhausted in a few months, considerably over present rates. The stock of new crop is estimated to be light, as follows:
In Hop growing districts in hand of grower, bales.....3,000
In Hop growing districts in dealers' hands, bales 2,000
In New York city, bales.....2,000
In New Jersey and States.....1,000
Total.....8,000
At and just previous to the commencement of the picking season, it is said, the yield will be large, but the vines were much injured by the storms of August, which enabled them to go through with a large crop of fruit, but the yield per acre will be light (30,000 bales American). It is estimated that there will be at least one-fifth less of this crop than last year, while, at the commencement of this season, prices have been so high for hops, and the crop nevertheless reduced in quantity and quality, that they did not hold over 5,000 bales.

New York Fruit Market.

The market retains the same general features, an inclination to buying largely at present prices. Dealers are looking for lower rates for gold, while importers with goods coming high, cannot afford to make any further concessions. Owing to the fall in gold, the business in most descriptions is light, but for jobbing lots and moderate lines there is a fair demand at full prices. Raisins—Sales of Sultanas, Malaga and Muscatel at $5 50@6 00 per box. Sardines have sold in this way pretty freely, and in small lots, at 20@22c per box. Prunes—Are rather higher. We believe, than we have ever noticed them before. There are but few invoices received per steamer, on private terms and conditions, and the sales are light. Other goods are ruling about the same as last week. Without the usual commercial metropolis will be promoted, and by the large equipment of the company's property the shareholders will enjoy regular semi-annual dividends, and from time to time extra dividends or allotments on stock to represent such increase of absolute property.—*Financial Chronicle, Saturday.*

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Furs and Skins.

The fur trade this year, says the New York *Commercial List*, has been unusually active, both manufactory, both here and abroad, because of the war in Europe, cloaks in Leipsic, and the high cost of living here. The furriers have reaped no less profits during the past two seasons. Our manufacturers hope for as severe winter weather, and our exporters for peace abroad to help them out of their troubles. Auction sales of raw furs, at long credits, taking place here several times each month, have also had a most injurious effect on trade here. Lower prices, it is believed must supervene before trade can assume a healthy condition.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

CONDITION AND PROSPECT OF THE LEADING MARKET.

The whole market is depressed, and for woolen goods, with limited exceptions, it seems to be perfectly demoralized, under accumulated stocks. Cotton goods have, until the past week, whatever the pressure was remarkably well, but prices are now quite generally lower. Although there is throughout the country an intense feeling and excitement about the coming election, it is however scarcely sufficient in this case to account for the extraordinary depression at present prevailing. This excuse undoubtedly has some effect, but it stands true that it is a bad thing when we have to offer excuses for trade; it proves very conclusively that there is an absence of spirit, and animation generally caused by something else than the reason proposed. Jobbers do not find their stocks to move off as they anticipated. The burthen of the talk among buyers continues to be of high prices and slender profits, and there are so many hazards attending extensive business transactions now-a-days, that buyers and sellers are cautious almost to a fault. Merchants in the interior instead of renewing their orders, are complaining of the extreme difficulty of getting rid of what they have already bought and are disinclined to buy any more than is necessary, except at very material reduction of prices. The Foreign goods market is in a worse condition even than the Domestic. Commission dealers, importers and jobbers are looking for a better state of affairs after election but the season is too far advanced, for any general or prolonged revival of trade; the season for all kinds of woolen goods is nearly over, and cotton goods have realized a decided decline. Prices are now quoted at a point where the fairest prospects are anything but encouraging.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, November 3d:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 29	$328,656 21	$ 81 659 96
October 30	290,146 86	62,484 77
October 31	297,870 91	72,913 22
November 1	299,088 09	72,097 69
November 2	294,094 46	70,167 35
November 3	330,645 43	71,075 13
Total	$1,901,070 26	$430,709 62

—The noon quotations from the New York Boards received at Bryan's Stock Rooms, show a slight reaction in some of the most prominent stocks. Erie, common, fell off 1½, and Chicago and Rock Island ¾. There was, no doubt, considerable pressure of sales to realize profits, under which it is common for prices to recede moderately, but at each decline new buyers are found ready to take anything offering, with little regard to price. The *Tribune* says the dullness in general business has sent fresh recruits to Wall street with capital, and a disposition to buy as freely as was the case in 1863 and 1864. The transactions reported upon the official lists make a formidable appearance, but they are quite a small portion of the daily sales. It is a moderate statement to say that the daily operations far exceed those of the most excited period of the rebellion, and it is evident that the temper of speculators favors an advance as rapid, and to points such as were reached then. Speculation runs upon Western railroad shares chiefly, and the fluctuations in active stocks are quite large.

—The following quotations show the prices of stocks at the forenoon Board:

Gold	144½	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¼
U. S. 6-20s 1862	108½	Erie	84¼
" 6-20s 1865	108½	Reading	97¾
" new issues 1865	108½	Michigan Southern	80¼
" 1st series 7-30s	105¾	Chicago and Rock Island	111
" 2d and 3d series 7-30s	106	Chicago and Northwestern	39
Michigan Southern guaranteed	93¾	Chicago and Northwestern prefer